

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the White Sea Military District.

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Vayenga (N69-05, E33-27)	1947 to July 1949.	1. Barracks installation of 13 new three-story buildings and other buildings still under construction.	Upper Vayenga. ¹	To be occupied by naval units. Officer's billets and plywood shelters were located nearby.	
		2. Barracks installation of eight large brick buildings, a barracks yard, and foundation walls for more buildings.	Lower Vayenga. ¹	Occupied by naval units.	The building site was referred to as Zayanovskiy by Soviet civil workers. An admiral from Murmansk (N68-58, E33-05) was in charge of the construction work in the entire area of the Vayenga fortress.
		3. Restricted area.	Rocks on the shore of the harbor bay.	Construction of coastal fortifications. The detonation of explosives was heard frequently.	
			Western bank of Kola River.	Also, detonations of blastings performed on the western bank of the Kola River were heard.	
		4. Supply installations.	Near the railroad line and the road to Rosta, (N69-03, E33-05). Located 4 km north of Murmansk.	A ration supply depot and a large fuel depot with numerous tanks.	

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Monchegorsk 1945 to
(N67-54, September
E32-58). 1949.

Billeting area.

Southern sector
of the town,
near the PW
camp.

Occupied by an MVD unit of
troops wearing blue-bordered
red caps and employed as
PW guards. Troops wearing
red-bordered black epaulets
were also seen in the town
area. Five or six tanks
of a fairly old model, moun-
ting a short-barreled gun
of 80 to 100 mm caliber
with muzzle brakes, were
observed being unloaded at
the railroad station in
the summer of 1949.

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1945 to
May 1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of five bar-
racks buildings and
four storehouses,
surrounded by a board
fence.

Near the rail-
road station.

Occupied by an artillery
unit of 700 to 800 troops.
A colonel was observed to
be the ranking officer.
The troops wore crossed gun-
barrel insignia on their
epaulets. The unit was
equipped with heavy mortars
and AT guns of 40 and 76 mm
caliber with split-trail
carriages and cylinder-shaped
muzzle brakes. A total of 20
to 30 tanks of the T-34 model
and of an older model and
numerous new trucks arrived by
rail in April and May 1949.

2. Military billeting
area, a former PW camp
of numerous wooden bar-
racks buildings, two
equipment sheds, and one
mess building.

Southern sector
of the town.

The camp was converted into a
military billeting area in the
spring of 1949.

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Petrozavodsk 1946 to
(N61-49, July 1949.
E34-20)

Barracks installation of three brick buildings.

Western perimeter of the city, about 500 meters south of the railroad station.

Referred to as an officers' preparatory school. The troops wore red epaulets with two white cross stripes and service caps with red ribbons. Male residents of the city were observed undergoing pre-military training, including training with rifles, hand grenades, and engineer equipment, held by instruction officers at this school on Sundays.

An AF unit was also accommodated in the barracks installation.

December 1948 to January 1949.

Military billeting area of nine two-or three-story wooden buildings enclosing two courtyards, surrounded by a board fence.

Northwestern perimeter of the city, between the railroad station and the lake shore.

Referred to as an officers' school. Occupied by about 1,000 troops, including numerous officers of various branches of the service and a military band. The young troops wore red epaulets. One riding school and one motor vehicle driving school belonged to the billeting area. Two AA companies, equipped with 20-mm guns, were observed leaving the billets in January 1949.

March to April 1949.

Motor vehicle repair shop, about 200 by 100 meters, of one assembly shop, 50 by 25 meters, with 10 lathes; one body shop; one vulcanizing shop, about 50x15 meters; one electroshop, 35x10 meters; and one guardhouse.

Center of the city, on the rivulet crossing the city area from the southwest to the northeast.

A board inscribed with Z.A.R.M. 140 was observed at the entrance to the repair shop. One captain was in charge of the installation. The manpower employed in the repair shop included 35 PWs and 40 to 50 Soviet workers. They worked eight hours per day. Twenty to thirty trucks per month were over-

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hauled and smaller repair work was done there.

Transport Headquarters in Petrozavodsk, which was commanded by a general. About 30 trucks per month were overhauled by a labor force of about 30 PWs and 15 to 20 Soviet workers.

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1948 to
March
1949.

1. Barracks installation of not less than four three-story wooden buildings supported by brick-constructed foundation walls each 80x25 meters.

North of the railroad station at the northwestern city exit.¹

Occupied by an AT unit of 800 to 1,000 troops wearing black and red epaulets. Many officers were observed. One colonel was observed to be the ranking officer. About ten long-barreled 76.2-mm AT guns with muzzle brakes were parked in the billeting area. Heavy tractors were used as prime movers. Also numerous trucks were observed.

2. Barracks installation. On a hill on the northwestern perimeter of the city.¹

The unit was referred to as a border guard unit by the Soviet local residents. The troops wore green epaulets and wide green ribbons on their caps. The strength of the unit was estimated at 100 to 150 troops. Only submachine guns were observed.

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Sortavala 1947 to
(N61-42, March
E30-41) 1949.

3. Supply depot of two large wooden storehouses, each 60x20 meters, and four smaller wooden sheds.

Several hundred meters northwest of the railroad station.

1. Military billeting area of four wooden barracks buildings; two three-story school buildings, one of which was still under construction; an ordnance storehouse; an ammunition storehouse; an equipment storehouse; a garage; a radio station with a tower, 30 meters high; and 25 one-family houses for instruction officers; surrounded by a wire fence.

Western perimeter of town, about one km north of the railroad station.

supply depot included an armory, an ordnance and ammunition depot, a clothing depot, and a ration supply depot. Four T-34 tanks were observed between the storehouses.

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The company-commander school was commanded by a two-star general wearing braided golden epaulets. The trainees were 400 to 500 officers, mostly junior officers with infantry and tank insignia, and included ten to twelve female officers wearing yellow-bordered silver epaulets. Two Soviet SP guns, two or three AT guns of 40 to 50 mm caliber, and 25 pneumatic boats were stored in the ordnance storehouse. Small arms and sighting equipment were stored in the equipment storehouse. Two former German Tiger tanks, which were driven by German PWs, were parked in the garage. An instruction unit of two officers and about 120 EM wearing black-bordered red epaulets was available for training purposes. Each course of instruction lasted six months. The training included basic training up to company level; record practice with small arms, rifle grenades, AT guns, and SP guns; construction of field fortifications under the command of trainees; tactical walks; assault practices of combined arms, including tanks,

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2. Shipping.

AT guns, and four to eight single or twin-engine aircraft.

Up to three small two-funnel vessels, with several guns projecting from armored cupolas, were frequently observed on Ladoga Lake.